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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF DISSEMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMER PROPRIETARY

NETWORK INFORMATION BY TELECOM-

MUNICATIONS CARRIERS

Docket No. RT-00000J-02-0066

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Cox Arizona Telcom's Exceptions to the Recommended Opinion and Order and Related Proposed CPNI Rules

Cox Arizona Telcom, L.L.C. (Cox) submits its exceptions to the Recommended Opinion and Order (ROO) and related Customer Proprietary Network Information (CPNI) rules. Although the ROO incorporates some minor changes to the Rules in response to comments provided by interested parties, the proposed rules as written remain both unnecessary and legally flawed. The record in this docket does not support a conclusion that the current federal CPNI rules (47 C.F.R. §§64.2001-2009 (adopted September 20, 2002)) are inadequate to protect CPNI of Arizona consumers. Nor does the record support the need for the proposed CPNI rules. Cox urges the Commission not to adopt additional Arizona-specific CPNI rules until it is clear that the current federal CPNI rules are inadequate.

The Federal CPNI Rules Adequately Protect CPNI. A.

Cox submits that the current federal CPNI rules provide adequate and appropriate protection for CPNI. The federal CPNI rules already require, for example, opt-in procedures before using CPNI for marketing non-communications services. Cox has followed the requirements set forth in the federal CPNI rules and is unaware of any of its customers having expressed displeasure with Cox's handling of CPNI, including the CPNI notice that is sent to Cox customers.

Moreover, reliance on the federal CPNI rules ensures consistency across the multiple states and jurisdictions that many telecommunications providers operate. Deviating from the federal CPNI rules requires telecommunications providers to expend additional funds and resources to ensure compliance with at least two sets of rules across the different jurisdictions wherein they operate. The costs associated with implementing and enforcing two distinct sets of CPNI rules can ultimately result in higher costs to consumers as carriers attempt to recover the cost of these additional requirements. Such deviation also creates quality control challenges due to the need to address different CPNI requirements in different states.

The sole instance cited by the ROO concerning inadequate CPNI protection involves an opt-out procedure used by Qwest in the fall of 2001 – before the current federal CPNI rules went into effect. Cox submits that the procedure used by Qwest in that instance would not necessarily comport with the current federal CPNI rules. The critical flaws in Qwest's 2001 opt-out procedure were the form of Qwest's notice and Qwest's inadequate operational support for the opt-out procedure. The ROO is silent on whether adherence to the current federal CPNI rules would have avoided the CPNI concerns raised in connection with Qwest's 2001 procedure.

In fact, the current federal CPNI rules adequately protect CPNI and the record in this docket supports that conclusion. Since the effective date of the federal rules in September of 2002, this Commission has received no complaints about specific CPNI misuse. *See* Staff's Notice of Filing Responses to Arizona Wireless Carriers (filed April 13, 2005); Comments of Arizona Wireless Carriers Group on Staff's Notice of Filing (filed April 25, 2005). Moreover, the numerous public meetings across the state did not reveal any instances of inadequate CPNI protection. The proposed CPNI rules are apparently intended to address a perceived, yet speculative need – not a significant and current state interest based on an evidentiary record. Certainly, consumers have expressed an interest in having their CPNI protected, but, as the record

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reveals, the federal CPNI rules are providing that protection. Given the lack of evidence of CPNI misuse since that time, the federal CPNI rules are more than sufficient to provide notice to consumers concerning the use of CPNI and to properly protect CPNI. There is no need for Arizona-specific CPNI rules at this time.

В. The Proposed Rules Face Constitutional Challenges.

The proposed rules contain a requirement to obtain affirmative verification from a customer of that customer's opt-out approval to use CPNI within a prescribed timeframe. Specifically, Rule 2108 requires that carriers must verify a customer's opt-out choice within one year of sending an opt-out notice. If that affirmative verification is not obtained within one year, carriers are no longer authorized to use, disclose, or permit access to that customer's CPNI. In effect, the rules propose a "delayed" opt-in methodology, not a true opt-out methodology. Cox submits the "delayed" opt-in methodology will be confusing to consumers and even more burdensome to carriers than a straightforward opt-in methodology, which courts have already ruled to be unconstitutional. See US West v. FCC, 182 F.3d. 1224 (10th Cir. 1999); Verizon Northwest. Inc. v. Showalter, 282 F.Supp. 2d. 1187 (W.D. Wash. 2003). As a result, Cox continues to believe that the Arizona CPNI rules would be subject to challenge on a similar basis.

C. **Proposed Amendments to Rules.**

Cox does not disagree with the notion that notification needs to be clear and understandable. Had Qwest's 2001 notification fulfilled that requirement, this Commission would not be discussing Arizona-specific CPNI rules. Up to that time, improper release of consumer's

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It is important not to confuse telemarketing and do-not-call list issues with appropriate protection of CPNI. Under federal law, CPNI does not include customer name, phone number or address. See 47 U.S.C. §222(e); Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Telecommunications Carriers' Use of Customer Proprietary Network Information and Other Customer Information, 13 FCC Rcd 12390, 12395-96 (1998). Existing federal and state telemarketing laws and related do-not-call registries already address the consumer concerns about telemarketing. See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq.; A.R.S. § 44-1282; Rules

and Regulation Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 14014 (2003); Second Order on Reconsideration, 20 FCC Rcd 3788 (2005); 47 C.F.R. 64.1200 et

CPNI was not an issue. Since the Commission initiated this docket, improper release of consumers CPNI has not been a problem. The public outcry more than three years ago focused on the form of Qwest's actual notification to its customers and Qwest's difficulties associated with managing the phone lines assigned to receive the "opt-out" calls. However, since that time, the forms of notice and opt-out process used by carriers in Arizona pursuant to the federal CPNI rules have not created similar problems, as revealed by the lack of CPNI complaints and the lack of public comment on the issue at the numerous public comment sessions held throughout the state. If, in spite of this more–recent history, the Commission concludes that Arizona-specific CPNI rules should be adopted, *Cox requests that the Commission amend the Arizona CPNI rules by deleting Rules 2108, 2109 and 2110.* Such amendment would reduce potential constitutional challenges to the rules, yet at the same time preserve somewhat-enhanced notice requirements that would address issues related to those that arose with Qwest's 2001 procedure.

D. Conclusion

Arizona consumers are afforded substantial and meaningful protection for their CPNI through the existing federal CPNI rules which were developed and refined over several years and which have successfully provided protection for consumers nationally. The record is devoid of any need to adopt Arizona-specific CPNI rules to remedy existing CPNI problems not addressed by the federal CPNI rules. Moreover, adoption of Arizona-specific CPNI rules will only result in additional customer confusion and additional costs to carriers as they attempt to comply with two distinct sets of rules. Cox requests that the Commission refrain from adopting Arizona-specific CPNI rules unless and until the current federal CPNI rules are proven to be inadequate. The record in this docket simply does not support a conclusion that the federal CPNI rules are inadequate at this time.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED November 3, 2005.

COX ARIZONA TELCOM, L.L.C.

Bv

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